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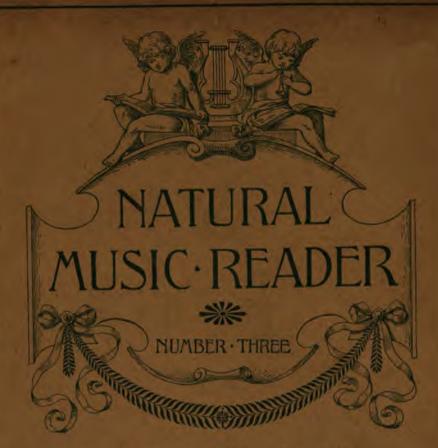
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NATURAL COURSE IN MUSIC

MUSIC READER

NUMBER THREE

BY

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PRINCIPAL OF THE BIGELOW SCHOOL, BOSTON

AND

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INSTRUCTOR IN MUSICAL COMPOSITION AND THEORY. EXAMINER IN THEORY, IN THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF MUSICIANS

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Preface.

This volume varies in plan from those that preceded it, in such particulars, only, as the development of the subject requires. The advancement already made allows a freer use of selected material; therefore a larger number of songs by the great writers will be found, it being the plan to make the selections as rich and varied as the previous teaching will permit.

Definitions of musical terms appear for the first time. As authorities differ regarding some of these, it may be well to note that Webster's International Dictionary has been used for reference in doubtful cases.

The Authors wish to express their thanks for use of copyrighted matter to The Century Co. (and the author Julia C. Dorr), for poem on page 9; to G. Schirmer (for songs by J. Arnoud), pages 47, 74, and 84; to Charles Scribner's Sons, and to Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (for poem by Henry W. Longfellow), page 123.

Directions.

The teaching of this volume is presented in Chart Series F, practice from which should precede each lesson in this book. Review Sections I. and II. should now be given with fuller musical effect, and not used merely as a test for sight-reading.

- "The tone should always be soft, flexible, and entirely free from harsh nasal sounds. The movement should be free, with marked, but not excessive accents. The exercise should be spirited but short. Children should not sing more than fifteen minutes at a time.
 - "The position should be erect, natural, and easy.
- "The teacher should have the proper quality of tone clearly in mind, and when this quality is produced, she may feel sure that the children are not injuring the voice."

The Vocal Drill Exercises which now appear have for their object not only the cultivation of clear and rapid enunciation, purity of tone, ear-perception, and a keener sense for rhythm, but are used to present difficulties in minor and chromatic work. They should, therefore, be studied with great care and practiced until mastered.

SECTION I.



Vocal Drill.



The meter signature gives the note value required for each full measure. The key signature indicates the position of Do.

Cradle Song.



^{*} Andante (Italian) from the word Andare, meaning to go. In music the word means that the music shall be taken slowly, moderately.

 $[\]dagger p$ Abbreviation of the Italian word Piano, meaning softly. A passage marked p is to be sung softly.





Third Reader.

hon - ey bee

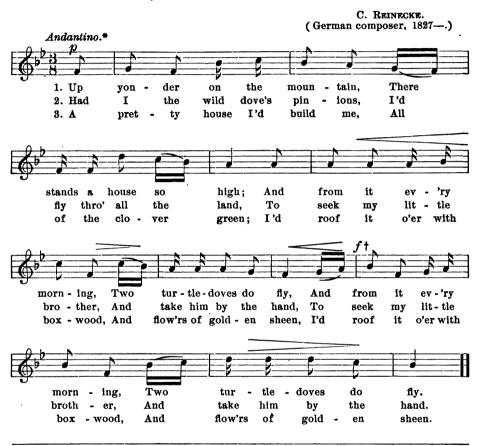
Vocal Drill.



^{*}Chart Series F. Page 3.

KEY SIGNATURE. A dot placed after a note increases its value one half.

No. 4. Up Yonder on the Mountain.



^{*} Andantino (Italian) diminutive of Andante (See p. 7); somewhat less slowly than Andante.

 $[\]dagger f$. Abbreviation of the Italian word *Forte*, meaning strong. Here it means sing loudly. Usually in a passage marked f the increase in tone power should be gradual.

Increase the tone power.

Decrease the tone power.

Vocal Drill.



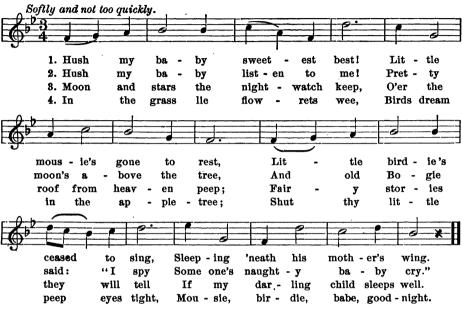
[▶] Eighth Note. ¬ Eighth Rest. → Hold. The hold increases the value of a note at least one beat.

^{*}Chart Series F, notes, page 3.

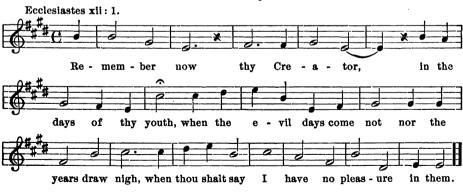
No. 5.

Lullaby.

Words from the German of CLAUS GROTH. Music by Caroline Winchern. Softly and not too quickly.



No. 6. Remember now thy Creator.



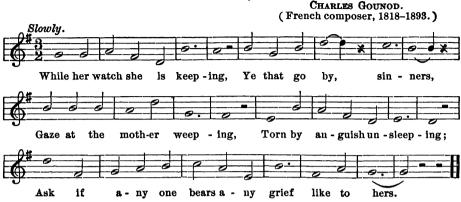
Increase the tone power. A HOLD.



TIE. Two notes of the same pitch united by a tie are sung as one note having their united value.

^{*}Chart Series F. Page 3.





Dictation.

In the Dictation Exercises of this course of study the student is taught to use the signs of the musical language. The process here is the same as in the preceding volumes. The pupil is required to write the cleff (6), the metric signature (2), to divide each exercise by bars (1) into measures (1), and to place the double bar (1) at the end. The meter of the Dictation work should always be impressed upon the mind by singing a few exercises. Give the place for Do and sing (with la or loo) or play the following very slowly with pronounced accent on the first tone. The pupils write tone for tone.



Third Reader.



C is used to indicate 2 meter. The various meter signatures show the note value of each full measure. The upper figure also shows how many heats should be given in each measure.



The key signature indicates the position of Do. It may consist of sharps (*) or flats (b). If the key signature consists of sharps, the one farthest to the right is always placed on si or seven of the scale. Do is therefore the next note above

The sadness of the rain was in

• Chart Series F. Page &



C is used instead of the 4 meter signature, but when a line is drawn through it, thus: (¢) it indicates that there should be two instead of four beats to a measure, while the note value remains unchanged.

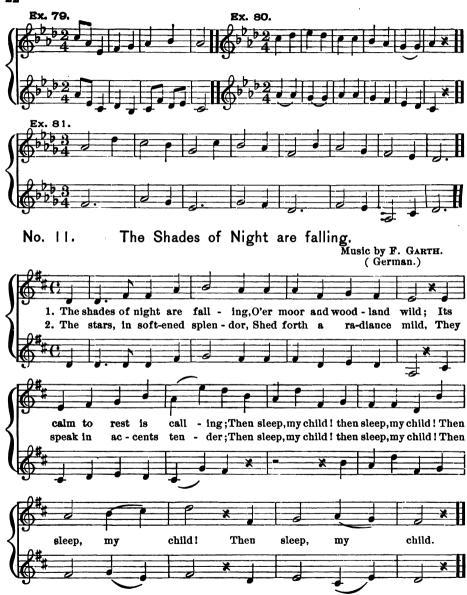


When the key signature consists of flats (b), the flat farthest to the right is always on Fa or four of the scale, from which Do is easily found.



No. 10. When Larks Ascend.







The effect of the different meters is brought out by the accent. In all meters the first note of each measure should be accented. In 4 meter a secondary accent falls on the third beat of the measure. The effect of the secondary accent in 4 meter is illustrated by pronouncing the word com'pro mis'ing, and then counting the beats so as to make the accents correspond with the accents in the word.

No. 12.

Woodland Voices.



^{*} Cresc., abbreviation of the Italian word Crescendo, meaning to increase. Here it means to increase the tone power, like

[†] Rall., abbreviation of the Italian word Rallentando, meaning gradually slower.



^{*} p, abbreviation for Piano, softly. †f, abbreviation of Forte, loudly.



The lines and spaces of the staff are called staff degrees.



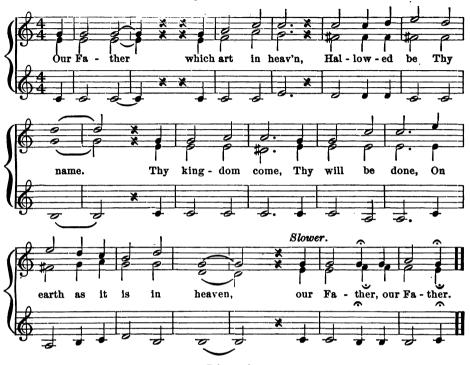
The staff degrees are lettered, thus:

Note. The clef fixes the position of a letter on the staff. Thus of fixes the position of the letter G, and is called the G clef. This clef is a modified Gothic G. The staff degree which passes through the turn is always known as G:

May.







Dictation.

The key is D. The signature is Do is on the space below the staff and upon the fourth line The metric signature is 2. Each measure must contain the value of two quarter notes J., J, etc.





Only the first seven letters of the alphabet are used in naming the staff degrees. They begin with A and go to G, then beginning with A again go to another G, and so on. Having, therefore, observed the clef it is only necessary to know that the letters follow in alphabetical order to enable us to find the letter which applies to any staff degree.



Third Reader.

SECTION II.





- *Chart Series F. Page 10.
- † Chromatic tone, shown by the accidental (b).
- † Chromatic tone, shown by the accidental (‡). Such tones were formerly indicated by colored notes, hence chromatic or colored. Hence chromo, a colored picture.



The scale occupies eight staff degrees.

*Chart Series F. Page 2.



The scale may begin on any staff degree:-



The scale takes its name from the staff degree on which it begins: 1 is the scale of D; 2 is the scale of E.

Vocal Drill.

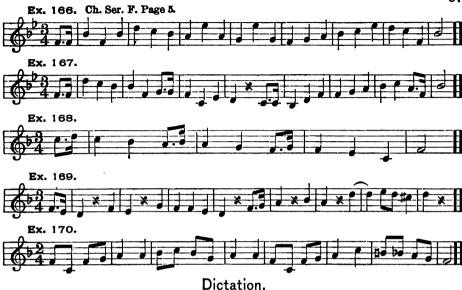


From the first to the eighth note of the scale is called an octave, from octavo, eighth.

*Chart Series F. Page &



The first note of the scale is called the key note.



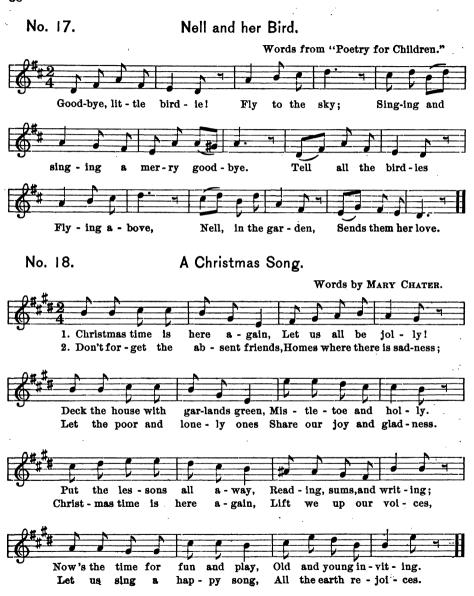
The key is E. The signature is . Do is on the first line and fourth space . The meter is . Each measure must contain the value of three half notes () () (), etc.

Exercises.



If the staff degree on which the scale begins bears a sharp or a flat, the sharp or flat is given as a part of the name of the key note, thus:







We speak of each succeeding tone in the ascending scale as being higher than the one before it, and in the descending scale we speak of each succeeding tone as lower than the one before it. The quality of tones which we indicate by the words higher and lower, or high or low, we call pitch.

[•] Chart Series F. Page 12.

Vocal Drill.



Each staff degree represents a certain pitch, and the letter which is the name of the staff degree is also used as the name of the pitch which the staff degree represents.

^{*}Chart Series F. Pages 8 and 9.



The first seven letters of the alphabet are used to indicate scale names. The eighth tone of the scale, which is also one of the next octave, bears the same letter as the first tone. So when scales are written above or below each other the same letters are repeated, but they represent pitches an octave apart.

Vocal Drill.



To show to which octave a letter representing a pitch belongs, lines are used, thus: c unmarked means : c means : c



A staff degree may be made to represent a higher than its natural pitch by placing a sharp on it, or a lower than its natural pitch by placing a flat on it.

* Chart Series F. Page 8.
Third Reader.





The sharps and flats used in the key signature give the name to the degrees on which they occur. Thus: becomes degrees or designature give the name to the

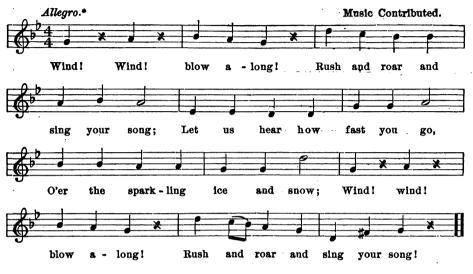
Chart Series F. Page 8,



The effect and the names given by sharps and flats in the key signature extends throughout the exercise; but the effect of sharps and flats used as accidentals ceases at the following bar.

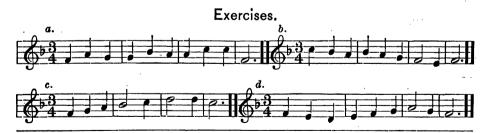
TRIPLET. The first note of a triplet should be slightly accented.

No. 21. The Winter Wind.



Dictation.

The key is F. The signature is . Do is on the first space and fifth line . The meter is 3. Each measure must contain the value of three quarter notes ()), (), (), etc.

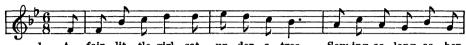


^{*} Allegro (Italian) cheerful, joyful. In music the word indicates a quick spirited movement.

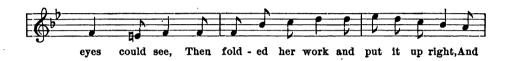
No. 22.

A Fair Little Girl.

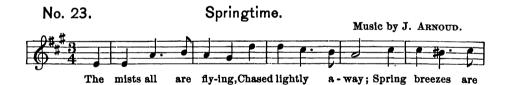
Words by Lord Houghton. (English author, 1809-1885.)



1. A fair lit-tle girl sat un-der a tree, Sew-ing as long as her

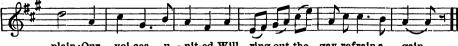








sigh - ing, 'Mid blossoms at play. Come chil-dren, de-light-ed, We'll run o'er the



 $plain; Our \quad voi\text{-ces} \quad u \ \text{-nit-ed}, \\ Will \quad ring \ out \ the \quad gay \ refrain \ a \ \text{-} \ gain.$



Sharps and flats used either in the key signature or as accidentals affect all of the staff degrees bearing the same name, above and below.

A flat placed on the third line affects its octaves, thus:

^{*} Chart Series F. Page 5.

No. 24. In the Sad Month of October.



Third Reader.



The natural (*) is used only as an accidental. It removes the effect of sharps and flats either in the key signature or as accidentals.

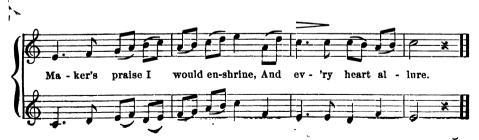


At A the natural removes the flat, changing fa to fi; while at B it removes the effect of the accidental sharp, changing ri back to re.

To

Oh,

Мy



Third Reader.



If the staff degree upon which the key note occurs bears a sharp or a flat, the key is expressed by giving it as a part of the name, thus:



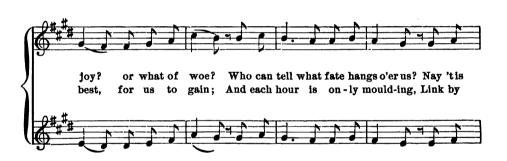


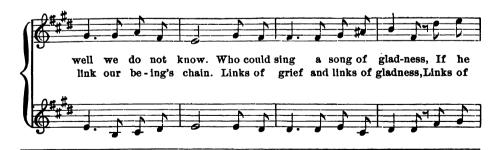
We have called Do the key note, but some scales begin and end on La. These scales are called minor scales, and La is the key note.

No. 27.

The Future.







^{*} Moderato (Italian), moderately. In moderate movement.

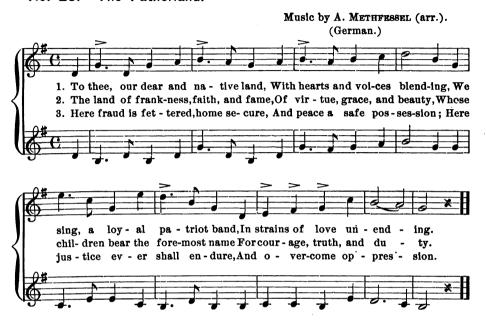


^{*} Rall. Abbreviation of the word Rallentando, slower.



A careful examination of the scales on page 53, note, will show that they are different in representation only. The naturals in No. 1 leave one flat in effect, which is placed on No. 2, so that really these are scales beginning on C, having the E flatted. They are both therefore in C minor.

No. 28. The Fatherland.



Dictation.

The key is G. The signature is . Do is on the second line Do.

The meter is 4. Each measure must contain the value of four quarter notes:

(]]]), or (]]), etc.





The key signature enables us to find Do, as the sharp farthest to the right is always on Si, and the flat farthest to the right is always on Fa.



The clef enables us to find the letter which represents the pitch of the key note—as the curl is on G.



The appearance of a sharp or flat on the staff degree that bears the key note modifies the name, making B^{\flat} , E^{\flat} , or A^{\flat} , etc., instead of B, E, or A.



If the exercise gives the minor effect, the note which has the effect of La is the key note. This may be La itself or Do; the ear, however, must be the guide.

No. 29.

The Return of Spring.



^{*}mf, abbreviation of the Italian words mezzo forte, meaning in a moderate degree of loudness; mezzo meaning medium. f, forte, loudly. p, piano, softly.







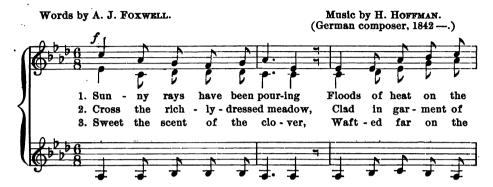
Third Reader.





No. 30.

Summer Evening.

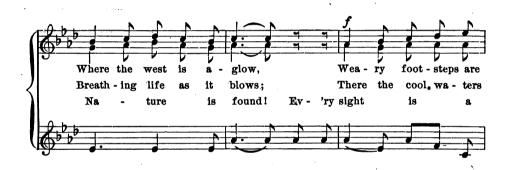






Third Reader.







f, forte, loudly. mf, mezzo forte, moderately loud. p, piano, softly. Third Reader.



SECTION III.

The advance work of this section is carefully taught in the Drill Exercises of Chart Series F. The teacher should study these chart exercises in connection with lessons from this section as indicated.







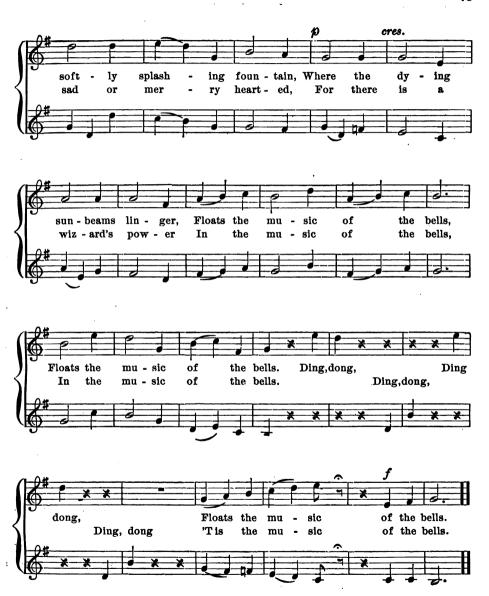


No. 31.

Music of the Bells.



p, piano, softly. mf, mezzo forte, moderately loud. f, forte, loudly. cres., crescendo, increase the tone-power. (See p. 24.)





The difference in pitch between one tone and any other is called an interval.

branches are swinging, Where sweet birds are singing, Flit the butter-flies all day.

From any tone to the next in the scale above or below is called a step.

From any tone to one not the next is called a skip. All steps and skips are, therefore, intervals.

No. 33.

Ariels' Song.





No. 34.

I'm a Little Gosling.

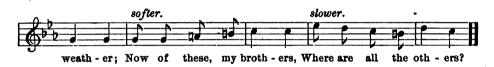
Music by G. NAKONZ. (German.)



I'm a lit-tle gos-ling, And here I swim a - lone; No won-der I am



gloom-y, And feel inclined to moan. We were twelve to-gether Facing wind and



No. 35.

Evening Hymn.

FRANZ ABT.
(German composer, 1819–1885.)

Eve - ning spreads her man-tle O - ver lake and lea; Now, while all is



si - lent Let me tranquil be!

Heed my childish sor- row, Father, hear my



pray'r; All my faith re-pose - es In Thy heav'n-ly care!

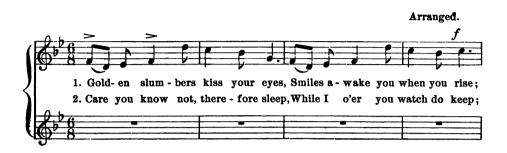




All intervals are named like the octave, from the number of steps which they include.

Thus: from Do to Re is a second; from Do to Mi is a third; from Do to Fa is a fourth, and so on. The intervals are named from any note as well as from Do, thus: from Re to Mi is a second, from Re to Fa is a third, and so on.

No. 37. Golden Slumbers Kiss your Eyes.







^{*}pp, abbreviation of the Italian word pianissimo, meaning very softly. Rall., rallentando, slower and softer.



The key is A. The signature is . Do is on the second space.

The meter is . What must each measure contain in . meter?

In this key #4 or Fi is represented by a sharp placed before Fa. As Fa is found in two places.

Fi may be likewise found in these two places.

Thus:

The teacher will call attention to the rest in the final measure.



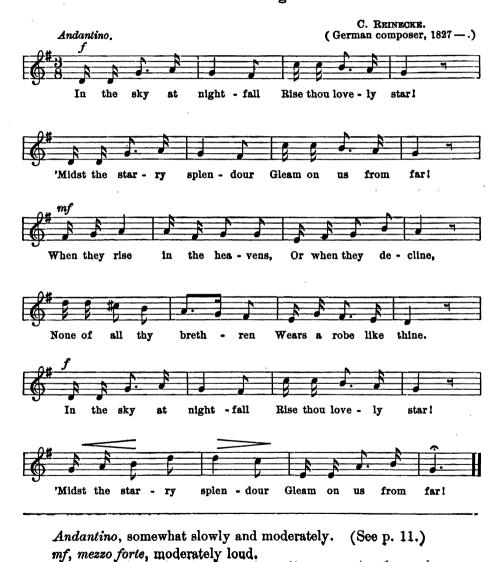
Vocal Drill.



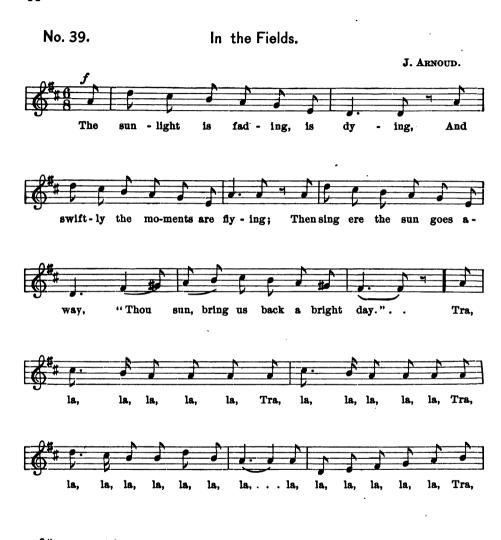
Third Reader.

1

To the Evening Star.



la,

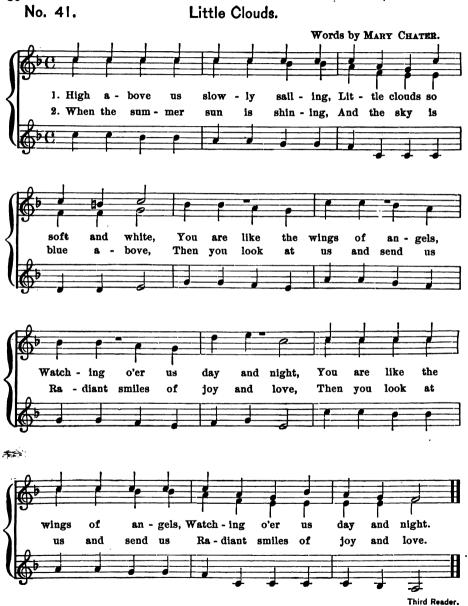


No. 40.

A Song of the Year.



Third Reader.







We learned under Chromatics that such tones could occur between the scale tones, thus:



A Chromatic tone appears in all steps but Mi Fa and Si Do; from which we learn that half steps occur between Mi Fa and Si Do, and that between all the other tones of the scale whole steps occur.

The whole steps are called major or larger seconds, and the half steps are called minor or smaller seconds.

Dame Babble.

FRANZ ABT.









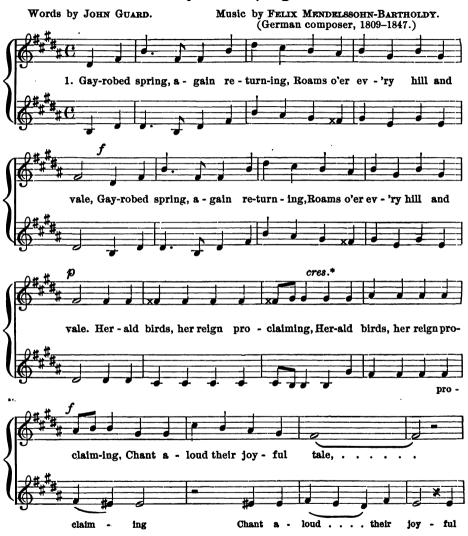


⁻ means accent.

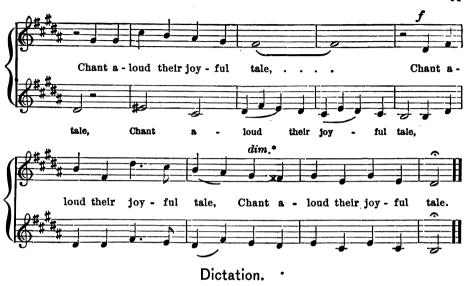
^{*}The marks under the notes I mean that they are to be sung in shorter value than the notes represent. The effect is the same as I Notes so marked are called staccate notes.

No. 43.

Gay-robed Spring.



^{*}Cres., crescendo, increase the tone-power. Like



The key is B. The signature is . Do is on the third line Do.

The meter is §. What must each measure contain in § meter?

The teacher will call attention to the Dot in the final measure.



^{*}Dim. Abbreviation of the Italian word Diminuendo, meaning to diminish. The meaning here is to decrease the tone-power. Like

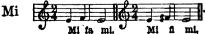
Evening Prayer.



^{*}Moderato, moderately.



difference can be strongly brought out by comparing Mi Fa Mi with Mi Fi





All of the steps, or seconds, of the scale appear to the eye alike, thus:

and it would be impossible to sing the scale correctly had not long practice enabled us to place minor seconds between Mi and Fa, and Si and Do.

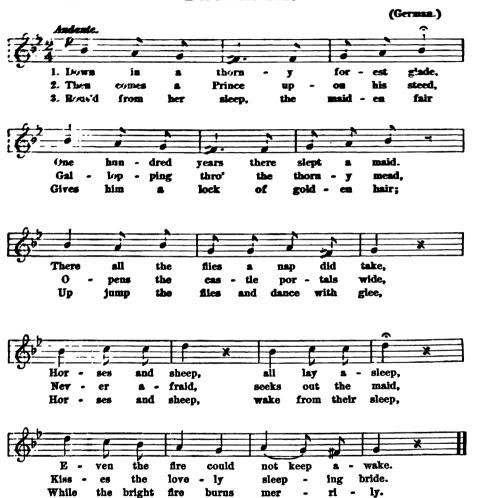
If by means of a chromatic tone we change the position of the minor seconds a new effect is given. Thus, becomes becomes , which gives a totally different result.

Vocal Drill.



No. 45.

Little Rose-bud.

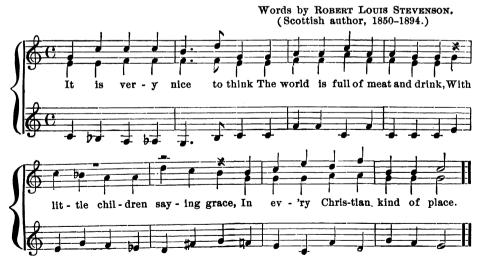


I Dream in Quiet Sadness.



No. 47.

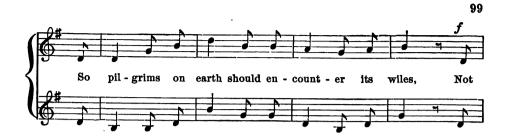
A Thought.

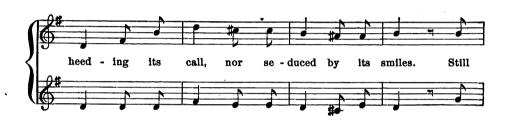


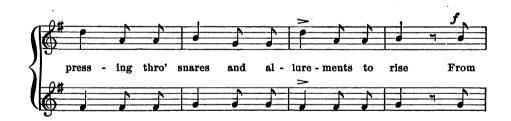
Stay, Weary Wanderer.

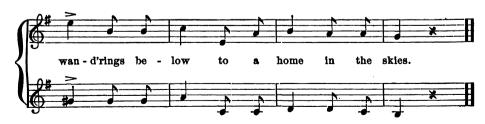


^{*}ff, abbreviation of the Italian word fortissimo, meaning very strong. Rall., Rallentando, softer and slower.









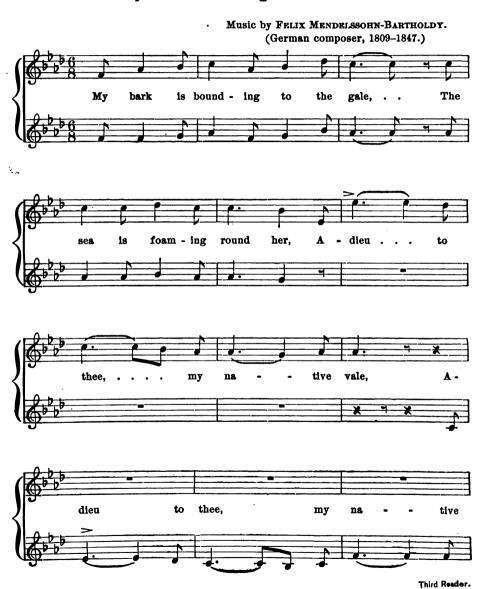


No. 49. Bright Waves are Dancing.

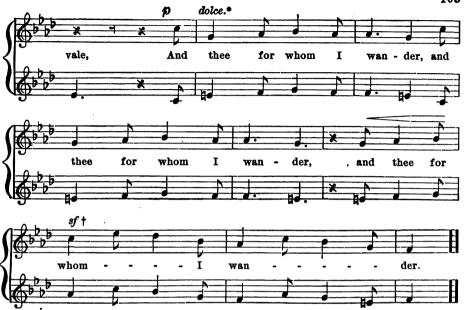


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No. 51. My Bark is Bounding to the Gale.







Dictation.

The key is C. The signature is . Do is on the third space and also on the line below the staff . The meter is g. What must each measure contain in g meter? In this lesson #2 or Ri is used. It is represented by placing a sharp on Re, thus:



^{*} Dolce, an Italian word meaning sweetly. It signifies that the music should be sung softly and with expression.

[†] sf, abbreviation of the Italian word Sforzando, which means forced. It signifies that the passage or tone should be loudly and clearly stang.



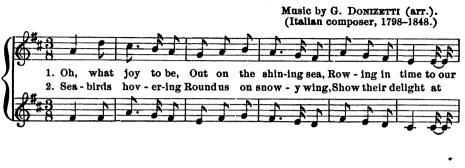
The Bell-man.



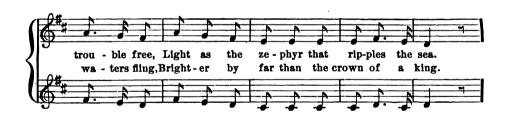
Third Reader.

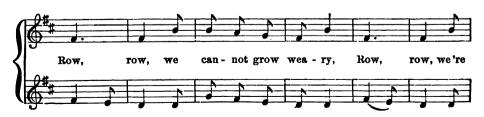
No. 53.

On the Sea.





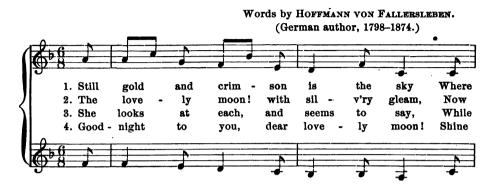


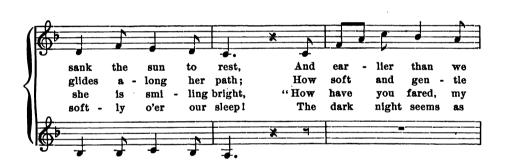


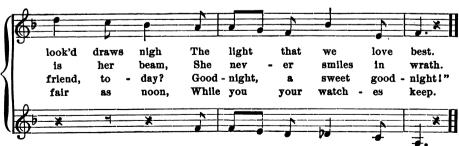


^{*}a tempo. Italian, meaning, in the speed. It means the speed, or rate of movement of the music should be as in the beginning.









Third Reader.

No. 55. God Omnipotent.



No. 56. Life.



Third Reader.



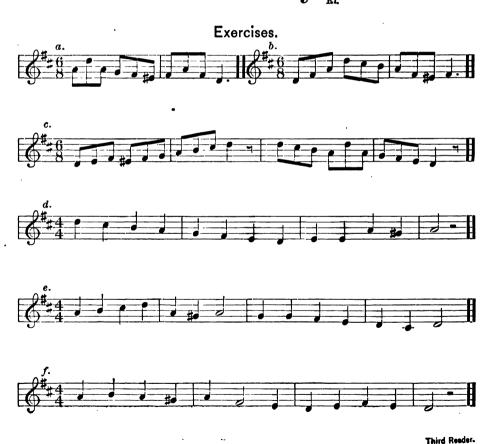
No. 57.

Rest, my Baby, Rest.



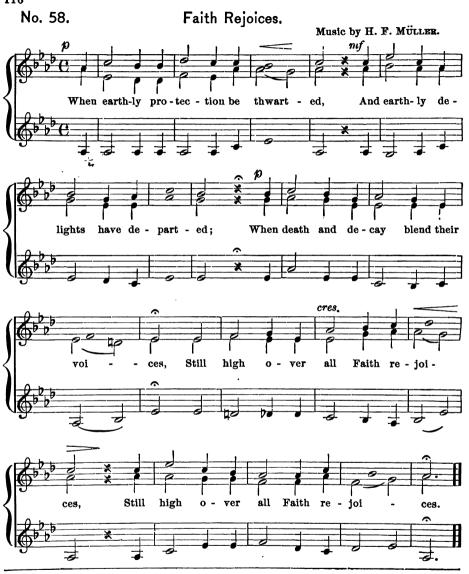
Dictation.

The key is D. The signature is . Do is on the fourth line and on the space below the staff . The meter is §. What must each measure contain in § meter? In this lesson sharp two or Ri is used. It is represented by placing a sharp on Re, thus:



Vocal Drill.





Cres., crescendo, increase the tone power.









No. 60. A Cradle Song.



No. 61.

To the Rainbow.



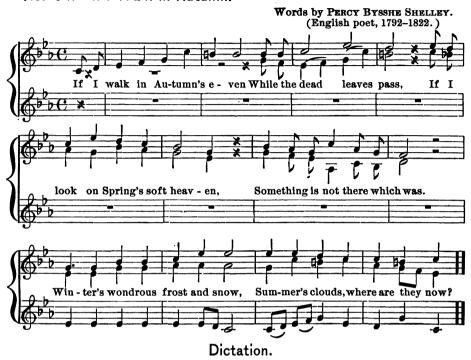




pp, pianissimo, very softly. mp, abbreviation of the Italian words mezzo piano, meaning in a medium or moderate degree of softness. Rit., abbreviation of the Italian word ritenuto, meaning to hold back. It signifies a retarding in the speed.



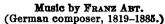
No. 64. If I Walk in Autumn.

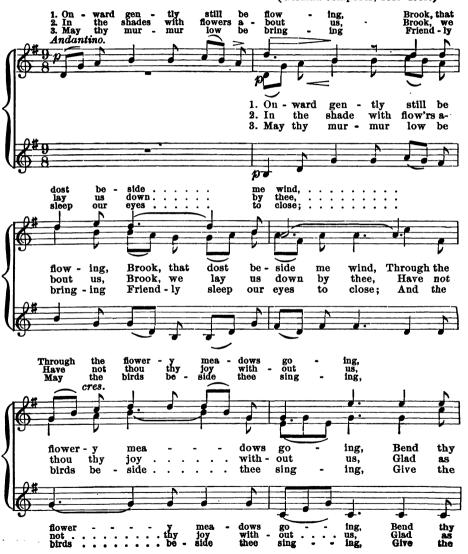


The key is E^p. The signature is 2. Do is on the first line and fourth space. The meter is 2. What must each measure contain in 2 meter? In this lesson \$2 or Ri is expressed by placing a \$ on Re. Thus:

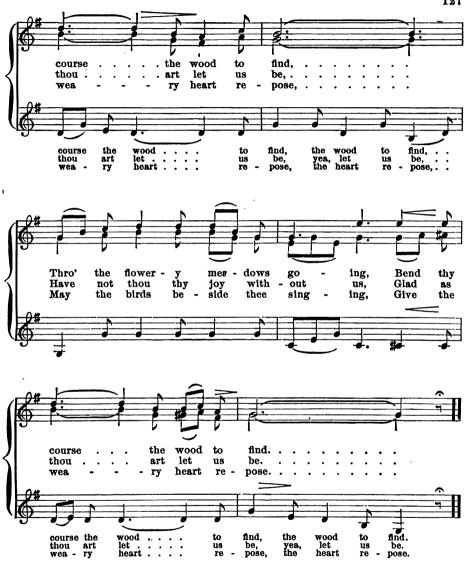


By the Brook.







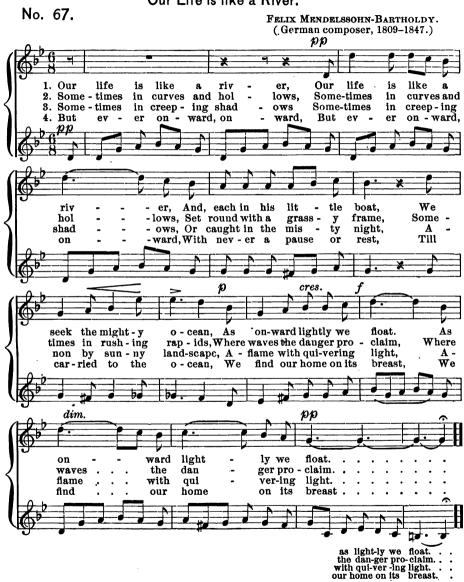


Andantino, somewhat slowly (see p. 11). Cres. crescendo, increase the tone power. Third Reader.

No. 66.

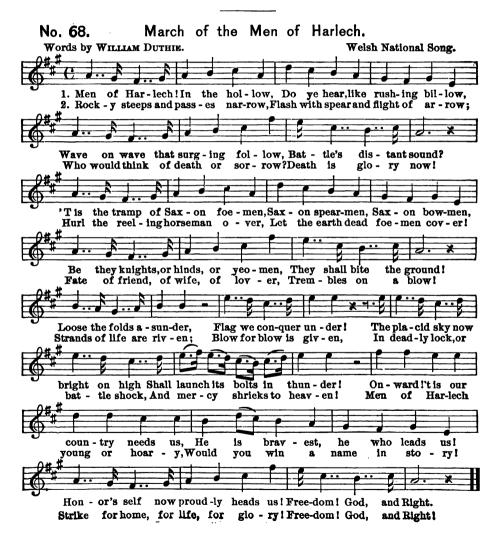
Request.





SECTION IV.

PATRIOTIC AND DEVOTIONAL SONGS.





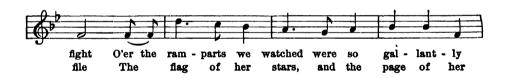
No. 70.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

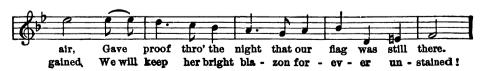
















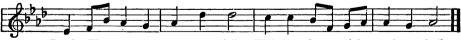
No. 71. Heavenly Father, Sovereign Lord.

Words from "Songs for the Sanctuary," No. 889. Felix M

FELIX MENDELSSOHN. (German composer, 1809-1847.)



- 1. Heaven-ly Fa ther, sov'reign Lord, Be Thy glo-rious name a dored!
- 2. Though un-wor thy, Lord, Thine ear, Deign our hum-ble songs to hear;
- 3. While on earth ordained to stay, Guide our foot-steps in Thy way,
- 4. Then with an gel harps a gain We will wake a no bler strain;



Lord, Thy mer-cies nev - er fail; Hail ce - les - tial good-ness,hail.

Pur - er praise we hope to bring, When a - round Thy throne we sing.

Till we come to dwell with Thee, Till we all Thy glo - ry see.

There, in joy - ful songs of praise, Our tri - umph - ant voi - ces raise.

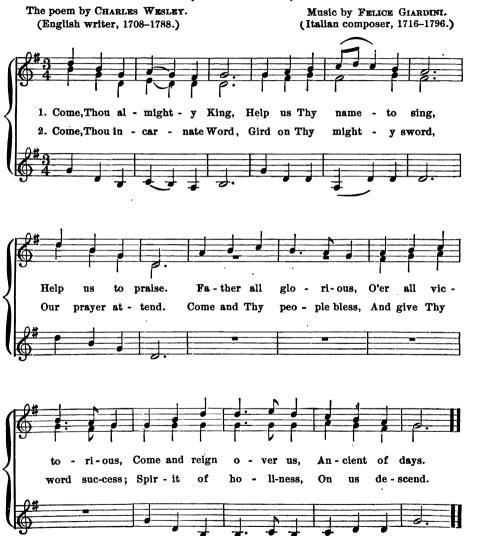




No. 74.

Come, Thou Almighty King.

(ITALIAN HYMN.)









No. 78.

Jerusalem the Golden.





No. 80.

Praise the Lord.



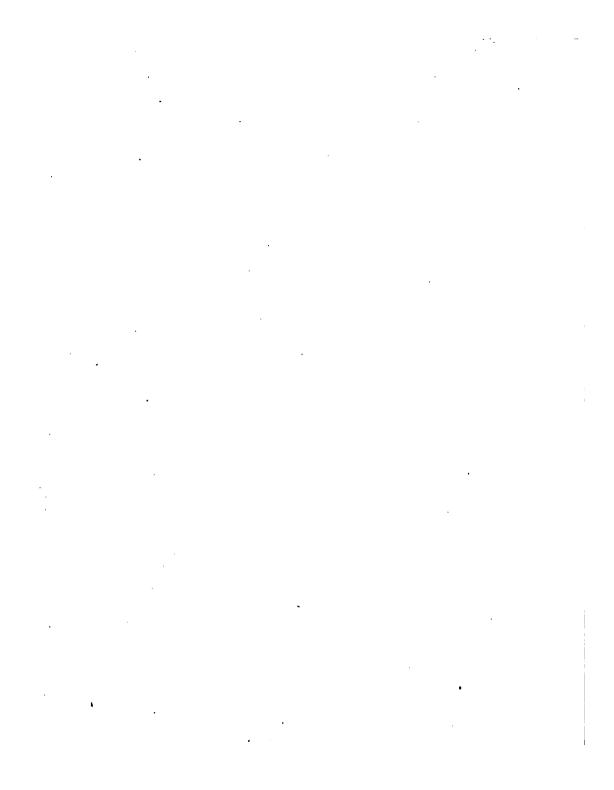
Index of Songs.

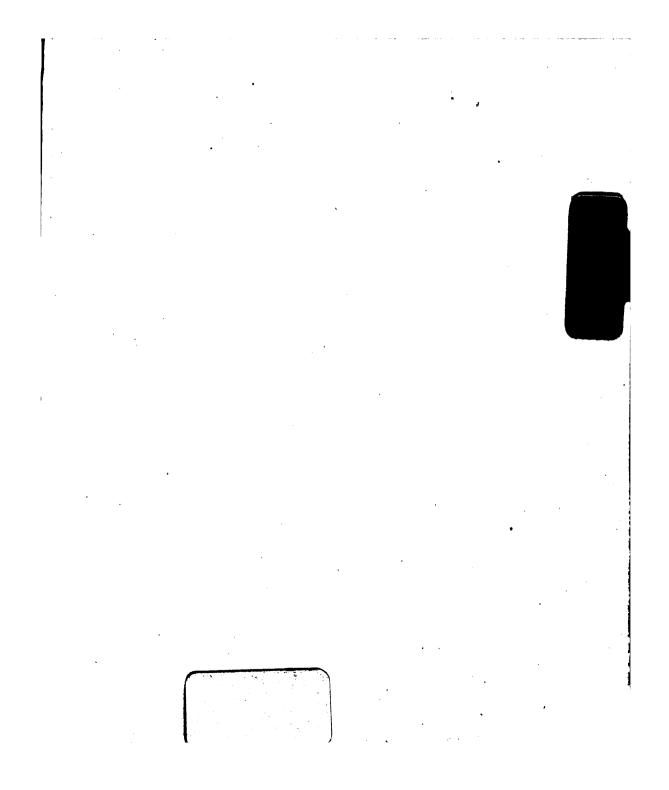
Unless otherwise specified, the music has been specially written for this work.

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137 105 101 74 126	Battle Hymn of the Republic Bell-man (The) Bright Waves are dancing Butterfly Song By the Brook		Julia Ward Howe
15 38 136 121	Choral from "The Redempti Christmas Song (A) Come, Thou Almighty King Cradle Song (A)		Mary Chater
89 77 92			Franz Abt
47 116 57 54	Fair Little Girl, (A) Faith rejoices Fatherland (The) Future (The)		Lord Houghton
90 138 110 122	Gay-robed Spring God ever glorious	:	John Guard
80 81 134 17 183	Golden Slumbers, kiss your la Grace before Meat	Eyes	Robert Herrick
123 97 125 77 84	How they so softly rest I dream in Quiet Sadness If I walk in Autumn I'm a Little Gosling In the Fields	•	H. W. Longfellow
49	In the Sad Month of October Reader.	•	Alfred Scott Gatty

PAG	}E.	F	OET OR SOURCE	Composer or Source.
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97	Thought (A)	•	Robert Louis Stevenson .	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
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31	To Heaven	•	Robert Herrick	Caul Dainealea
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42 46 24	Winter Wind (The)	•	Augusta Hancock	Contributed . G. Francis Lloya

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